# DRAFT TOXICOLOGICAL PROFILE FOR CHLORINE DIOXIDE AND CHLORITE

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Public Health Service
Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry

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# **DISCLAIMER**

The use of company or product name(s) is for identification only and does not imply endorsement by the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry.

## **UPDATE STATEMENT**

Toxicological profiles are revised and republished as necessary, but no less than once every three years. For information regarding the update status of previously released profiles, contact ATSDR at:

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry Division of Toxicology/Toxicology Information Branch 1600 Clifton Road NE, E-29 Atlanta, Georgia 30333

#### **FOREWORD**

This toxicological profile is prepared in accordance with guidelines developed by the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The original guidelines were published in the *Federal Register* on April 17, 1987. Each profile will be revised and republished as necessary.

The ATSDR toxicological profile succinctly characterizes the toxicologic and adverse health effects information for the hazardous substance described therein. Each peer-reviewed profile identifies and reviews the key literature that describes a hazardous substance's toxicologic properties. Other pertinent literature is also presented, but is described in less detail than the key studies. The profile is not intended to be an exhaustive document; however, more comprehensive sources of specialty information are referenced.

The focus of the profiles is on health and toxicologic information; therefore, each toxicological profile begins with a public health statement that describes, in nontechnical language, a substance's relevant toxicological properties. Following the public health statement is information concerning levels of significant human exposure and, where known, significant health effects. The adequacy of information to determine a substance's health effects is described in a health effects summary. Data needs that are of significance to protection of public health are identified by ATSDR and EPA.

## Each profile includes the following:

- (A) The examination, summary, and interpretation of available toxicologic information and epidemiologic evaluations on a hazardous substance to ascertain the levels of significant human exposure for the substance and the associated acute, subacute, and chronic health effects:
- (B) A determination of whether adequate information on the health effects of each substance is available or in the process of development to determine levels of exposure that present a significant risk to human health of acute, subacute, and chronic health effects; and
- (C) Where appropriate, identification of toxicologic testing needed to identify the types or levels of exposure that may present significant risk of adverse health effects in humans.

The principal audiences for the toxicological profiles are health professionals at the federal, state, and local levels; interested private sector organizations and groups; and members of the public. We plan to revise these documents in response to public comments and as additional data become available. Therefore, we encourage comments that will make the toxicological profile series of the greatest use.

#### Comments should be sent to:

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry Division of Toxicology 1600 Clifton Road, N.E. Mail Stop E-29 Atlanta, Georgia 30333 The toxicological profiles are developed in response to the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986 (Public Law 99-499) which amended the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA or Superfund). This public law directed ATSDR to prepare toxicological profiles for hazardous substances most commonly found at facilities on the CERCLA National Priorities List and that pose the most significant potential threat to human health, as determined by ATSDR and the EPA. The availability of the revised priority list of 275 hazardous substances was announced in the *Federal Register* on October 25, 2001 (66 FR 54014). For prior versions of the list of substances, see *Federal Register* notices dated April 17, 1987 (52 FR 12866); October 20, 1988 (53 FR 41280); October 26, 1989 (54 FR 43619); October 17, 1990 (55 FR 42067); October 17, 1991 (56 FR 52166); October 28, 1992 (57 FR 48801); February 28, 1994 (59 FR 9486); April 29, 1996 (61 FR 18744); November 17, 1997 (62 FR 61332); and October 21, 1999 (64 FR 56792). Section 104(i)(3) of CERCLA, as amended, directs the Administrator of ATSDR to prepare a toxicological profile for each substance on the list.

This profile reflects ATSDR's assessment of all relevant toxicologic testing and information that has been peer-reviewed. Staff of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and other federal scientists have also reviewed the profile. In addition, this profile has been peer-reviewed by a nongovernmental panel and is being made available for public review. Final responsibility for the contents and views expressed in this toxicological profile resides with ATSDR.

Milie Louise Gerberding, M.D., M.P.H

Administrator

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry

## QUICK REFERENCE FOR HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS

Toxicological Profiles are a unique compilation of toxicological information on a given hazardous substance. Each profile reflects a comprehensive and extensive evaluation, summary, and interpretation of available toxicologic and epidemiologic information on a substance. Health care providers treating patients potentially exposed to hazardous substances will find the following information helpful for fast answers to often-asked questions.

## Primary Chapters/Sections of Interest

- **Chapter 1: Public Health Statement**: The Public Health Statement can be a useful tool for educating patients about possible exposure to a hazardous substance. It explains a substance's relevant toxicologic properties in a nontechnical, question-and-answer format, and it includes a review of the general health effects observed following exposure.
- **Chapter 2: Relevance to Public Health**: The Relevance to Public Health Section evaluates, interprets, and assesses the significance of toxicity data to human health.
- **Chapter 3: Health Effects**: Specific health effects of a given hazardous compound are reported by *type* of health effect (death, systemic, immunologic, reproductive), by route of exposure, and by length of exposure (acute, intermediate, and chronic). In addition, both human and animal studies are reported in this section.

**NOTE:** Not all health effects reported in this section are necessarily observed in the clinical setting. Please refer to the Public Health Statement to identify general health effects observed following exposure.

**Pediatrics:** Four new sections have been added to each Toxicological Profile to address child health issues:

Section 1.6 How Can (Chemical X) Affect Children?

Section 1.7 How Can Families Reduce the Risk of Exposure to (Chemical X)?

Section 3.7 Children's Susceptibility

**Section 6.6 Exposures of Children** 

#### **Other Sections of Interest:**

Section 3.8 Biomarkers of Exposure and Effect Section 3.11 Methods for Reducing Toxic Effects

#### ATSDR Information Center

**Phone:** 1-888-42-ATSDR or (404) 498-0110 **Fax:** (404) 498-0057

The following additional material can be ordered through the ATSDR Information Center:

Case Studies in Environmental Medicine: Taking an Exposure History—The importance of taking an exposure history and how to conduct one are described, and an example of a thorough exposure history is provided. Other case studies of interest include Reproductive and Developmental Hazards; Skin Lesions and Environmental Exposures; Cholinesterase-Inhibiting Pesticide Toxicity; and numerous chemical-specific case studies.

Managing Hazardous Materials Incidents is a three-volume set of recommendations for on-scene (prehospital) and hospital medical management of patients exposed during a hazardous materials incident. Volumes I and II are planning guides to assist first responders and hospital emergency department personnel in planning for incidents that involve hazardous materials. Volume III—Medical Management Guidelines for Acute Chemical Exposures—is a guide for health care professionals treating patients exposed to hazardous materials.

Fact Sheets (ToxFAQs) provide answers to frequently asked questions about toxic substances.

## Other Agencies and Organizations

The National Center for Environmental Health (NCEH) focuses on preventing or controlling disease, injury, and disability related to the interactions between people and their environment outside the workplace. Contact: NCEH, Mailstop F-29, 4770 Buford Highway, NE, Atlanta, GA 30341-3724 • Phone: 770-488-7000 • FAX: 770-488-7015.

The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) conducts research on occupational diseases and injuries, responds to requests for assistance by investigating problems of health and safety in the workplace, recommends standards to the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA), and trains professionals in occupational safety and health. Contact: NIOSH, 200 Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, DC 20201 • Phone: 800-356-4674 or NIOSH Technical Information Branch, Robert A. Taft Laboratory, Mailstop C-19, 4676 Columbia Parkway, Cincinnati, OH 45226-1998 • Phone: 800-35-NIOSH.

The National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS) is the principal federal agency for biomedical research on the effects of chemical, physical, and biologic environmental agents on human health and well-being. Contact: NIEHS, PO Box 12233, 104 T.W. Alexander Drive, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709 • Phone: 919-541-3212.

## Referrals

The Association of Occupational and Environmental Clinics (AOEC) has developed a network of clinics in the United States to provide expertise in occupational and environmental issues. Contact:

AOEC, 1010 Vermont Avenue, NW, #513, Washington, DC 20005 • Phone: 202-347-4976 •
FAX: 202-347-4950 • e-mail: AOEC@AOEC.ORG • Web Page: http://www.aoec.org/.

The American College of Occupational and Environmental Medicine (ACOEM) is an association of physicians and other health care providers specializing in the field of occupational and environmental medicine. Contact: ACOEM, 55 West Seegers Road, Arlington Heights, IL 60005 • Phone: 847-818-1800 • FAX: 847-818-9266.

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#### THE PROFILE HAS UNDERGONE THE FOLLOWING ATSDR INTERNAL REVIEWS:

- 1. Health Effects Review. The Health Effects Review Committee examines the health effects chapter of each profile for consistency and accuracy in interpreting health effects and classifying end points.
- 2. Minimal Risk Level Review. The Minimal Risk Level Workgroup considers issues relevant to substance-specific minimal risk levels (MRLs), reviews the health effects database of each profile, and makes recommendations for derivation of MRLs.
- 3. Data Needs Review. The Research Implementation Branch reviews data needs sections to assure consistency across profiles and adherence to instructions in the Guidance.

## PEER REVIEW

A peer review panel was assembled for chlorine dioxide and chlorite. The panel consisted of the following members:

- 1. Dr. Mohamed S. Abdel-Rahman, Professor of Pharmacology and Physiology, Director of Toxicology, New Jersey Medical School, Newark, NJ.
- 2. Dr. Syed M. GhiasUddin, Toxicologist and Section Chief, Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry Section, Indiana Department of Environmental Management, Indianapolis, IN.
- 3. Dr. John S. Reif, Professor and Chairman, Department of Environmental Health, Colorado State University, Ft. Collins, CO.

These experts collectively have knowledge of chlorine dioxide and chlorite's physical and chemical properties, toxicokinetics, key health end points, mechanisms of action, human and animal exposure, and quantification of risk to humans. All reviewers were selected in conformity with the conditions for peer review specified in Section 104(I)(13) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, as amended.

Scientists from the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) have reviewed the peer reviewers' comments and determined which comments will be included in the profile. A listing of the peer reviewers' comments not incorporated in the profile, with a brief explanation of the rationale for their exclusion, exists as part of the administrative record for this compound. A list of databases reviewed and a list of unpublished documents cited are also included in the administrative record.

The citation of the peer review panel should not be understood to imply its approval of the profile's final content. The responsibility for the content of this profile lies with the ATSDR.

# **CONTENTS**

FOREWORD	v
QUICK REFER	ENCE FOR HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS vii
CONTRIBUTO	RSix
PEER REVIEW	xi
LIST OF FIGUR	RES xvii
LIST OF TABL	ES
1.1 WHA 1.2 WHA ENVII 1.3 HOW 1.4 HOW 1.5 HOW 1.6 HOW 1.7 HOW AND O 1.8 IS THE CHLO 1.9 WHA PROT	ALTH STATEMENT
2.1 BACK CHLO 2.2 SUMM	E TO PUBLIC HEALTH 9 GROUND AND ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURES TO CHLORINE DIOXIDE AND RITE IN THE UNITED STATES 9 MARY OF HEALTH EFFECTS 9 MAL RISK LEVELS (MRLs) 11
3.1 INTRO	FECTS       15         DDUCTION       15         JSSION OF HEALTH EFFECTS BY ROUTE OF EXPOSURE       15         Inhalation Exposure       17         3.2.1.1 Death       17         3.2.1.2 Systemic Effects       18         3.2.1.3 Immunological and Lymphoreticular Effects       24         3.2.1.4 Neurological Effects       24         3.2.1.5 Reproductive Effects       24         3.2.1.6 Developmental Effects       25         3.2.1.7 Cancer       25         Oral Exposure       25         3.2.2.1 Death       25

		3.2.2.2	Systemic Effects	. 26
		3.2.2.3	Immunological and Lymphoreticular Effects	. 36
		3.2.2.4	Neurological Effects	. 37
		3.2.2.5	Reproductive Effects	. 37
		3.2.2.6	Developmental Effects	. 38
		3.2.2.7	Cancer	
	3.2.3	Dermal I	Exposure	. 46
		3.2.3.1	Death	. 47
		3.2.3.2	Systemic Effects	
		3.2.3.3	Immunological and Lymphoreticular Effects	. 48
		3.2.3.4	Neurological Effects	
		3.2.3.5	Reproductive Effects	
		3.2.3.6	Developmental Effects	
		3.2.3.7	Cancer	
3.3	GENOT	OXICITY	<i>【</i>	. 49
3.4	TOXICO	OKINETI	CS	. 49
	3.4.1		on	
		3.4.1.1	Inhalation Exposure	
		3.4.1.2	Oral Exposure	
		3.4.1.3	Dermal Exposure	
	3.4.2	Distribut		
		3.4.2.1	Inhalation Exposure	
		3.4.2.2	Oral Exposure	
		3.4.2.3	Dermal Exposure	
	3.4.3	Metaboli	sm	
		3.4.3.1	Inhalation Exposure	. 52
		3.4.3.2	Oral Exposure	
		3.4.3.3	Dermal Exposure	
	3.4.4	Eliminat	ion and Excretion	
		3.4.4.1	Inhalation Exposure	. 53
		3.4.4.2	Oral Exposure	
		3.4.4.3	Dermal Exposure	
	3.4.5	Physiolo	gically Based Pharmacokinetic (PBPK)/Pharmacodynamic (PD)	
				. 53
3.5	MECHA		OF ACTION	
	3.5.1	Pharmac	okinetic Mechanisms	. 55
	3.5.2	Mechani	sms of Toxicity	. 57
	3.5.3		to-Human Extrapolations	
3.6	TOXICI	TIES ME	DIATED THROUGH THE NEUROENDOCRINE AXIS	. 58
3.7	CHILDI	REN'S SU	JSCEPTIBILITY	. 59
3.8	BIOMA	RKERS (	OF EXPOSURE AND EFFECT	. 61
	3.8.1	Biomark	ers Used to Identify or Quantify Exposure to Chlorine Dioxide	
		and Chlo		. 62
	3.8.2	Biomark	ers Used to Characterize Effects Caused by Chlorine Dioxide	
			prite	. 63
3.9	INTERA	ACTIONS	WITH OTHER CHEMICALS	. 63
3.10	POPUL	ATIONS '	THAT ARE UNUSUALLY SUSCEPTIBLE	. 63
3.11	METHO	DDS FOR	REDUCING TOXIC EFFECTS	. 64
	3.11.1		g Peak Absorption Following Exposure	
	3.11.2	•	Body Burden	

	2 12	3.11.3 Interfering with the Mechanism of Action for Toxic Effects	
	3.12	· ·	
		3.12.1 Existing Information on Health Effects of Chlorine Dioxide and Chlorite	
		3.12.2 Identification of Data Needs	
		3.12.3 Ongoing Studies	72
4.	CHE	MICAL AND PHYSICAL INFORMATION	73
	4.1	CHEMICAL IDENTITY	73
	4.2	PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES	73
5.	PROI	DUCTION, IMPORT/EXPORT, USE, AND DISPOSAL	77
	5.1	PRODUCTION	77
	5.2	IMPORT/EXPORT	
	5.3	USE	
	5.4	DISPOSAL	
6	РОТЕ	ENTIAL FOR HUMAN EXPOSURE	83
υ.	6.1	OVERVIEW	
	6.2	RELEASES TO THE ENVIRONMENT	
	0.2	6.2.1 Air	
		6.2.2 Water	
		6.2.3 Soil	
	( )		
	6.3	ENVIRONMENTAL FATE	
		6.3.1 Transport and Partitioning	
		6.3.2 Transformation and Degradation	
		6.3.2.1 Air	
		6.3.2.2 Water	
		6.3.2.3 Sediment and Soil	
		6.3.2.4 Other Media	
	6.4	LEVELS MONITORED OR ESTIMATED IN THE ENVIRONMENT	
		6.4.1 Air	
		6.4.2 Water	
		6.4.3 Sediment and Soil	
		6.4.4 Other Environmental Media	
	6.5	GENERAL POPULATION AND OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE	97
	6.6	EXPOSURES OF CHILDREN	98
	6.7	POPULATIONS WITH POTENTIALLY HIGH EXPOSURES	98
	6.8	ADEQUACY OF THE DATABASE	99
		6.8.1 Identification of Data Needs	
		6.8.2 Ongoing Studies	100
7.	ANA	LYTICAL METHODS	101
	7.1	BIOLOGICAL MATERIALS	
	7.2	ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES	
	7.3	ADEQUACY OF THE DATABASE	
	1.5	7.3.1 Identification of Data Needs	
		7.3.1 Identification of Data Needs	
o	DEC	TH ATIONS AND ADVISORIES	100
_			

9. REI	FERENCES	115
10. GI	LOSSARY	133
APPEN	NDICES	
A.	ATSDR MINIMAL RISK LEVELS AND WORKSHEETS	A-1
B.	USER'S GUIDE	B-1
C.	ACRONYMS, ABBREVIATIONS, AND SYMBOLS	C-1
D.	INDEX	D-1

# **LIST OF FIGURES**

3-1	Levels of Significant Exposure to Chlorine Dioxide and Chlorite—Inhalation	21
3-2	Levels of Significant Exposure to Chlorine Dioxide and Chlorite—Oral	30
3-3	Conceptual Representation of a Physiologically Based Pharmacokinetic (PBPK) Model for a Hypothetical Chemical Substance	56
3-4	Existing Information on Health Effects of Chlorine Dioxide and Chlorite	66
5-1	Frequency of NPL Sites with Chlorine Dioxide and Chlorite Contamination	84
5-2	Percentage of POTW Facilities Reporting to ICR vs. Level of Chlorite in Distribution System Wa	a <b>192</b> 6

# **LIST OF TABLES**

3-1	Levels of Significant Exposure to Chlorine Dioxide and Chlorite—Inhalation
3-2	Levels of Significant Exposure to Chlorine Dioxide and Chlorite—Oral
4-1	Chemical Identity of Chlorine Dioxide and Sodium Chlorite
4-2	Physical and Chemical Properties of Chlorine Dioxide and Sodium Chlorite
5-1	Facilities that Produce, Process, or Use Chlorine Dioxide
5-2	Publically Owned Treatment Works (POTW) Utilizing Chlorine Dioxide for Water Treatment in 1995
6-1	Releases to the Environment from Facilities that Produce, Process, or Use Chlorine Dioxide 85
6-2	Occurrence of Chlorite and Chlorate Ions in Finished Water From Utilities That Use Chlorine Dioxide
6-3	Chlorine Speciation in Aqueous Solutions
7-1	Analytical Methods for Determining Chlorine Dioxide and Chlorite in Environmental Samples
7-2	Ongoing Studies on Analytical Methods for Chlorine Dioxide and Chlorite
8-1	Regulations and Guidelines Applicable to Chlorine Dioxide and Chlorite